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ther), *Pomadasis branicki* (Steindachner), *Buccone praedatoria* (Jordan and Gilbert), *Bairdiella ensifera* (Jordan and Gilbert), *Xystaema cinereum* (Walbaum), *Gerres brevimanus* Günther, *Kyphosus analogus* (Gill), *Pomacentrus rectifraenum* Gill, *Nexilarius concolor* (Gill), *Abudefduf mauritii* (L.), *Chaetodipterus zonatus* (Girard), *Pomacanthus zonipectus* (Gill), *Holacanthus passer* Valenciennes, *Balistes naufragium* Jordan and Starks, *Spheroides annulatus* (Jenyns), *Tetrodon hispidus* L. *Eumyceterias punctatissimus* (Günther), *Scorpaena histrio* Jenyns, *S. mystes* Jordan and Starks, *Philypnus lateralis* Gill, *Dormitor maculatus* (Bloch), *Mapo soporator* (Valenciennes), *Paralichthys woolmani* Jordan and Williams.

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## A COLLECTION OF FOOD-FISHES FROM ARGENTINA.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia received during the past summer a collection of the larger and more important food-fishes from the Argentina government. Though no definite locality is assigned, the specimens were doubtless obtained at Buenos Aires:

*Mustelus mustelus* (L.), *Luciopimelodus pati* (Valenciennes), *Pimelodus albicans* (Valenciennes), *Pseudoplatystoma coruscans* Agassiz, *Doras granulosus* Valenciennes, *Loricaria anus* Valenciennes, *Prochilodus platensis* Holmberg, *Salminus brevidens* (Cuvier), *Menidia bonariensis* Valenciennes, *Mugil brasiliensis* Agassiz, *Sarda sarda* (Bloch), *Seriola rivoliana* Valenciennes, *Trachinotus glaucus* (Bloch), *Pomatomus saltatrix* (L.), *Perona signata* (Jenyns), *Polyprion oxygenius* (Schneider), *Acanthistius patagonicus* (Jenyns), *Sparus pagrus* L. *Cynoscion striatus* (Cuvier), *Sagenichthys ancylodon* (Schneider), *Micropogon opercularis* (Quoy and Gaimard),

*Pogonias cromis* (L.), *Pinguipes fasciatus* Jenyns, *Chilodactylus macropterus* (Schneider), *Helicolenus dactylopterus* (De Lar), *Prionotus punctatus* (Bloch), *Paralichthys brasiliensis* (Ranzani), *Percophis brasiliensis* Quoy and Gaimard, *Genypterus blacodes* (Schneider), *Phycis brasiliensis* Kaup, *Merluccius gayi* Guichenot.

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### GRAND CANYON NOTES.

On a first and brief visit to the Grand Canyon of Arizona, June 6-10, 1916, en route to California, as might be expected, little time was available for herpetological observations. The few notes that were taken seem worth recording, chiefly because they come from a region of such extraordinary interest.

Two days were spent in conventional trips along the rim of the Canyon, the third day on a walk down the Bright Angel Trail to the Colorado River, and the fourth and last day in Camp near the Indian Garden on the inner plateau of the Canyon.

The dry season being well advanced, no batrachians, but many lizards of the genera *Sceloporus* and *Holbrookia*, were seen on top of the Canyon. Lizards in the Canyon averaged larger in size, and in addition to the genera mentioned included *Crotaphytus*, *Gerrhonotus* and *Cnemidophorus*. A specimen of *Sceloporus clarkii* captured in the Indian Garden is still living in the New York Zoological Park.

Two Batrachians—*Hyla arenicolor* and *Bufo punctatus*—were common in the Canyon.

*Hyla arenicolor* was observed along the small stream which runs through the Indian Garden, enters a narrow inaccessible gorge and reappears at the foot of the Bright Angel trail near the Colorado River. Dense thickets of willow, sedges, etc., border the stream, except at trail crossings, where clear, shallow pools have formed. In and about these pools the